

South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Saturday, June 3, to Saturday, June 10, 1732.

*Est & fidei tuta silentio
Merces:-----*

Hor.

To the Author of the GAZETTE.

S I R,

AS nothing tends more to the Service, Peace, and Tranquility of any Community, than a well judged Caution in our common Conversation, and more especially, where the Numbers engaged in that Community are so few, that their private Views and Interests must of course more frequently meet, (and too probably in Opposition to each other) than in larger Bodies of Men. I have thought the following Hints on this Head, worth transcribing, for the use of my Fellow Subjects, in this Province; and I hope you'll not think them unworthy of a Place in your Paper.

Yours, &c.

OUR Author in his Hints on this admirable Virtue the *Government of the Tongue*, is not so unreasonable as to expect from us an universal Silence, but hath so far suited himself to Mens Tempers and Circumstances, as to expect only such as will consist with our Infirmities, and the Affairs of the World.

Therefore he advises us, either to be silent, or at least to speak no oftner, and no more than is necessary. And in mentioning this Word *Necessary*, he hath given us a very compendious Hint, what Subjects we ought to converse upon; such as specially tend to the promoting of Wisdom and Virtue, the Improvements of the Mind, and the Necessities of Life. For these being but very few, and having something of Substance and Business in them, not loose, and empty, and impertinent things, do not confound the Mind with Levity, nor fill it with wild and extravagant Ideas.

He hath also ordered us, even upon these most allowable Occasions, to be as brief as conveniently we can. For it is very observable, that those who talk most, generally understand least. There is nothing disposes a Man to multitude of Words, so much as slight and superficial Notions of the Things he is talking of; he does not know what he says, and that is the reason he does not know when to give over. But one that goes to the Bottom of the thing, and hath a clear and true Apprehension of it, will collect himself into a little Room, because he will say nothing but what is material, and directly to the Point in hand.

But if at any time an Occasion of enlarging offer it self, by which is to be understood Speaking, not only when you are provoked to it, but beginning some Discourse of your own accord. Tho' there may be a Necessity for dispensing with the latter of these Rules, and indulging your self with a larger proportion of Talk, yet be sure still to observe the former. Let your Subject be something of Necessity and Use, something that may advance the Love and Practice of Virtue, reform the Passions, instruct the Understanding, such as may minister Advice to Men in Difficulties, comfort them under Afflictions, assist them in the Search of the Truth, give them a reverent Sense of God, an awful Admiration of his Divine Providence; and of his readiness to help and forward all those in the Practice of Virtue, who are careful to implore his Aid. But as for the common ridiculous Themes, such as Fencers, Horse-races, Cock-matches, and the like; or Feasts, or Fashions, Cookery and Wines, who eats, drinks, or dresses best, and such Stuff; scorn the idle Prattle. For these Subjects are apt to make a strong Impression on the Fancy, and sometimes get within

within a Man's Affections before he is aware; they give a Tincture to his Appetites, and have a very unhappy Influence upon all his Conversation: And it is really no unusual thing for Peoples Manners to be formed by their Discourse.

But above all things, he gives us Warning, not to entertain our selves and our Company, with talking of other People; neither so as to call their Behaviour to Account, nor to be profuse in their Praises, nor free in making Comparisons between one Man and another. There is nothing more evident, than that this Topick does in a more than ordinary manner divert the Soul from its self, and its own Business; for it makes Men busie, and curious, and impertinent, extremely inquisitive, and troublesome where they have nothing to do.

To prove the Importance of this Advice yet more, he proceeds farther and lays a restraint upon our Ears as well as our Tongue. And indeed, with good Reason; for our Imaginations as well as Desires are cherished by hearing the Subjects that minister such Thoughts spoken of by others, as well as by speaking of them our selves. And besides, those who give themselves these indecent Liberties, if they are not check'd, grow by Degrees into a licentious Privilege of saying what they will, and no Shame, nor Sense of Decency hath any longer Power upon them. Therefore he directs us, to take all the prudent Methods we can, of putting a Stop to such Discourse, and turning it to some other more manly and becoming Topick. But because this is not to be done at all times, nor will every Company bear it; therefore (says he) if you are fallen in among Men of ill Tempers no Breeding, or vicious Conversation, yet at least discountenance them by your Silence; and preserve your self from Infection, by withdrawing from their Discourse into your own Breast.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

THEY write from Dunkirk, that several Dutch Ships have lately perished on that Coast.

A Company of 31 Highwaymen have been conducted to the Prison of the Conciergerie, with their Colonel at their Head, who are all to be immediately executed, tho' some think they will be tried first.

Jan. 25. They write from Avignon, that a Scots Gentleman, call'd there Lord Inverness, formerly Favourite to the Chevalier S. George, has lately abjured the Religion of his Country, in Presence of the Bishop of Cavillon, and both he and his Wife have embraced that of the Roman Catholick, to the great Contentment of the Holy Father, but very little (it is said) to the Satisfaction of the said Chevalier.

From Louvain in Flanders, they impute a kind of Miracle, to the Birth of 3 Children, 2 White and 1 Black, which happened in the Octave of the King's Day. (Twelfth-day, or the Epiphany) The Children were baptized by the Names of the said 3 Kings, whose Holiday it is. Some English Nuns in that Town will have it a Prognostication of a future Event, of which we shall say nothing.

Leghorn, Feb. 2. Letters from Bastia mention a Detachment of 400 Imperialists having been surprized by the Rebels in Ambuscade near Calezzana, and all, to the Number of 80, cut in Pieces.

Hague, Feb. 20. Some Advices say, that the Ottoman Porte has concluded a Truce for 20 Years with the Persians; and that before the Czarina's Departure from Moscow, a Convention was signed there, that in case the Turks should attack the Dominions of Russia, or those of the Empire of Germany, those two Potentates should assist each other with an Army of 100,000 Men.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barcelona to his Friend at London, Feb. 3. N. S.

There is great News lately arrived at this Place, which sets to work the Heads of most Politicians, and what you may depend upon for Truth. There are Orders come to the Intendant of this Place to make Preparations for the embarking 30,000 Troops; and there are Orders for such a Number to be in Readiness to embark and take the Field by the 15th of March N. S. next, with Artillery and every Thing necessary to attend such an Army: There is no fresher Advice of this extraordinary Affair than what I now send you; for it is but by this Post that Mr. Keene, our Embassador at Seville, will be inform'd of it.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

We hear from Vienna, that the Duke of Lorraine will soon be declared Governor of the Austrian Netherlands, and that the Arch-Duchess is to go and reside at Milan as Governess.

By some private Letters from Brussels, we learn, that the Ostend Company has incorporated itself with the new Swedish East-India Company, which, in Effect, is as much as to say, that the former is to act under the King of Sweden's Charter.—If this be true, we suppose, the last Treaty of Vienna will produce some new Alliances, and beget some new Treaties.

On Saturday last a Man, supposed to be disordered in his Senses, rode on Horseback into the Tower, and publicly proclaimed the Pretender; but being immediately secured, he was carried

carried before the Governor of the Tower, and by him committed to Newgate.

Feb. 17. Last Friday came on at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Bettesworth, Dean of the Arches, the Cause between a young Lady, Plaintiff, and her Husband, Defendant, on an Action for *Insufficiency*; and after several learned Arguments, by the Civilians on both sides, the Doctor deferred giving Judgment till this Day, when he confirmed the Marriage; and ordered them to live together again; saying, that if the Gentleman was not at first sufficient, he might be so now, some Matters being rectify'd; and that the Surgeons were all of Opinion he was now *sufficient*; and as for the Certificate of the Midwives, their Art was not so very certain as to be entirely rely'd on.

March 11. The Success Pink, Capt. John Marshal, sailed from Cape Fear in North-Carolina for Lisbon the 27th of Nov. last, but the 1st of Dec. she began to make so much Water, that they were forced to keep both Pumps going, and notwithstanding they flung 2 Anchors, 60 Barrels of Tar, &c. over board, the Water gained on her so fast, that the next Day she had 7 Feet in the Hold, so that they made a Rope fast to the Sprit Sail-Yard, and cut it away, got the Boat out, and hauled up to the Yard, and made a Drudge Sail of the Sprit Sail, and lay under it 26 Hours, the Ship sunk down half an Hour after the Crew left her, being quite jaded. The 2d Night being in the Boat one Man died, and two more were very near it; but the Wind coming Easterly, and the Weather warmer, they made a Mast of an Oar, and with a little sail stood in for the Land, and on the 6th Night got on shore about 12 Leagues to the Northward of Cape Hatteras, but the Sea running very high, staved the Boat. They were two Nights and Days before they found any Inhabitants; and their Legs and Arms being swelled, and broke out in great Blotches and Blisters, they were reduced to a miserable Condition.

Tuesday a Board of Admiralty was held at the Admiralty Office, when the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, signed the Dead-Warrant for the Execution of John Ellis, now under Sentence of Death for Felony and Piracy.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Jan 7.

Since you sailed is arrived the Spanish Town Factor, Capt. Gray; the Joseph, Capt. Quick; and the Dorset, Capt. Ellis; all three from London. The Tartar Pink Man of War, who in her Cruise between Cape May and Hispaniola, was met by three Spanish Men of War, where one carried a Flag, who fired several shot at the Tartar, and obliged him to send his Boat on Board, which he accordingly did, with his first Lieutenant, and his Commission, who was no sooner on the Quarter-Deck, but the Admiral gave him several Slaps on the Face, took away his Sword, and gave a great deal of scurrilous Language. The Lark Sloop was served a great deal worse, as she was on her Cruise off Donna Maria, by two French

Men of War, who searched her from Stern to Stern.

Edinburgh, Nov. 22. On the 9th Instant died in the Canongate, William Aedic, well known by the Name of the old Bell Man in that Place. It is not certainly known, how old he was; having giving over all Reckoning that way since he was 100 Years old. One thing we are sure of, that he was a Domestick of our Protector Oliver-----, and ever since that Reign (we are told) he has been Bell Man in the Canongate. He was 36 Years old before he married his first Wife, with whom he lived in conjugal Felicity for above 60 Years. He married a sturdy young Frow long after he was 100 Years, who says he was her kind loving Husband for 10 Years; but was so reduced with Age in his last Days, that he stood supported by her when he rang his Bell. He had been about 90 Years a Freeman in Cannongate. He said he had buried the good People in Canongate three several Generations; and he thought this fourth Generation to be very degenerate.

Dec. 21. Friday last, Mr. Fogo, preacher of the Gospel, and Chaplain to my Lord Torphichen, and his Lordships Coachman, perished in Carlisle Water, as they were riding thro' it.

Dublin, Feb. 5. John Stevens, Master of the Caledon of Glasgow, 200 Tons, bound to Virginia, arrived at Cork the 24th past, and gives the following Account: That the 1st of January, being 360 Leagues to the westward of Ireland, he ship'd a Sea that carried away his three Masts and his Bowsprit, overset the Ship, and in a little time 8 Foot Water in the Hold, which destroy'd all his Provisions, except a little Barley and Oatmeal, and 2 Casks of Water: Two Days after, thro' the Providence of God, the Wind abating, he got his Ship upright again, then with a waste Pole and the stump of his Mizzen Mast, with the help of some spare Sails, got so far the 21st, as to have Cape Clear bearing N. N. E. Distance 38 Leagues, but then in a melancholy Condition, the Wind being at N. E. and little or no Provision left, and 24 Hands on board: The same Day he met with a small Snow belonging to Dublin, about 60 Tons, call'd the Kinsale, John Murrow Master, who left Cork a Day or two before, bound for Cadiz; on a Signal of Distress he came close under his Stern, being fair easy Weather; Mr. Stevens told him the perishing Condition they were all in, and begged them to spare him a little Beef, Bread, and Water, for which he would pay any Consideration he demanded; the Sailors were going to hoist out the Boat, but the Master, commanded the Contrary, and ordered the Helm to be put a Weather and bore away: And notwithstanding the Prayers and Cries they sent after them while in hearing, he had not the least Compassion for their miserable Condition.

Philadelphia, March 15.

Last Week a Stranger passing thro' Burlington, having passed some 6 Shillings Bills of the Jerseys, which were counterfeit, was pursued, and taken at Trentown; and brought back to Burlington